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Burge
Outsider: Two Bld

6th Race

Chesterfield
Lovely Lady
Lana
Outsider: Boom Town

7th Race

Grey Lady
Radar
Argus II
Outsider: Smiling-Meadow

8th Race

Norse Queen
Daisy Bell
Fifth Alarm
Outsider: Ataman

9th Race

Estrella
Rosebud
Fiesta
Outsider: Diamond Field

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Flying Dragon
Wright
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Outsider: Lightning

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Outsider: Mahubay

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No Shooting War For Five Years

Prof. Oliphant's Prophecy

Sydney, Mar. 28.—A prediction that there will be no shooting war for at least five years and there will be several years in which to discuss war problems was made by Professor Marcus Oliphant, noted British atom bomb expert, today.

In a broadcast, Professor Oliphant said: "There will be no shooting war for at least five years. We still have several years to discuss war problems."

Professor Oliphant, who is here to advise the Australian National Research Council, said he was certain that only the United States had atom bombs in "plenty."

Russia might make two or three in the next five years, but it needed hundreds to wage a successful war, and years would be needed to produce these.

Even if she were given the blueprints plus the advice of American scientists, Russia would take five years to create the necessary stockpile, he said.

Professor Oliphant said it would also be several years before the Western powers could make an intensive and successful attack against Russia.

Discussing the coming "atomic age," he said he believed it possible that atomic power stations might be operating in competition with coal burning stations within 10 years, but that it would possibly be 25 years before the world's power was obtained from atomic sources.—Reuter.

DORTMUND MINERS BURIED ALIVE

Dortmund, Germany, Mar. 28.—Five German miners were buried alive in a coal pit explosion at Dortmund on Thursday, it was revealed today.

Four others were buried in the "Minister Stein" mine, but escaped with injuries.—Associated Press.

British Troops Rescue 100 Jews At Solomon's Pool

Jerusalem, Mar. 28.—In the most violent outbreaks since the announcement of the intention to partition Palestine, Jews and Arabs in the past 24 hours fought armed actions amounting to veritable pitched battles at two places in Palestine.

The latest official reports said 42 Jews were killed at Kabiri, in Northern Palestine, while nearly 20 Jews were slain by Arabs at King Solomon's Pool, six miles south of Jerusalem.

The official report on the Kabiri incident said a six vehicle convoy was ambushed last night by 250 Arabs. At King Solomon's Pool, an estimated 1,200 Arabs besieged a number of Jewish survivors from an armed convoy, also attacked last night.

After daylong fighting, the Jews, who had taken up positions in a house one mile south of Bethlehem, with the Arabs entrenched around it, a truce was arranged this evening by the British military headquarters.

Almost 100 Hagannah men and 10 Jewish women were rescued alive by the Army 24 hours after they had escaped from the big convoy, trapped and destroyed on the road.

Inside the house, when troops of the Suffolk Regiment forced their way through the strong Arab road blocks, were four dead Jews and 45 wounded, and on the roadway were the bodies of other Jews.

EVACUATING WOUNDED
An announcement of the truce said it was hoped to evacuate 35 wounded Jews from Bethlehem tonight, and added the remainder of the Jews ambushed would also be evacuated under the terms of the truce.

On the side of a hill within sight of the 30 or more wrecked armoured vehicles that made up the convoy, Reuter's correspondent watched three Jewish aircraft—two Auster type and one a biplane—make bombing runs over the Arab attackers.

The crump of exploding bombs was punctuated by the crackle of machinegun fire as the Arabs on the hillside aimed at the swooping planes.

Before the truce, 200 British troops took up positions about a mile and a half from the beleaguered Jews, but did not intervene.

The Arabs warned the British that if they tried to help the Jews, they would be attacked. The truce then followed.

The Hagannah second in command told Reuter's correspondent tonight: "When it was obvious the convoy must be abandoned after the leading cars had been destroyed in an ambush and 12 Jews killed, we took up positions in an empty Arab house with plenty of ammunition, but no food."

50% CASUALTIES
"We obtained water from a well at the house."

The correspondent went in with the Army, but although a truce had been reported, there was considerable rifle and machine-gun fire as columns of troops in full battle kit, backed by armoured cars and Bren carriers, reached the two-story stone house, pitted with many hundreds of bullets.

The Jews in the house had suffered about 50 per cent casualties. Forty-five wounded lay crowded on both floors. There were also the bodies of the four dead.

The Jews had been in constant radio contact with the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem and were told the terms of the truce were that their arms must be surrendered.

At first they refused, fearing attacks by the hundreds of watching Arabs.

The Jewish Agency, however, accepted the surrender terms to save the lives of the besieged Jews, who were helplessly trapped and outnumbered. Ammunition was running out.

The Jewish planes, which had dropped anti-personnel bombs, also dropped supplies of food and ammunition to enable the beleaguered defenders to hold out, but they never reached the trapped Jews as they fell on the Arab lines.

ESCORTED TO JERUSALEM
After assurances of protection from the Army, the Jews turned over their arms and were then loaded into five Army three-ton lorries, and escorted to Jerusalem—where they had left at dawn yesterday when the convoy set out for the Jewish

Japan's Oil Potential

Washington, Mar. 28.—American experts believe Japan should launch a new search for oil.

The proposal is suggested in a survey of the nation's resources as a possible means of helping restore its business.

"Japanese oil drilling methods and equipment are modern, but their exploration is subject to criticism," a group of US engineers reported to the US Army Department which is directing the restoration of Japanese economy.

"We believe that a modern geophysical survey should be made and that the future policy of Japan with respect to refineries should be based upon its findings," the engineers told the Army.—Associated Press.

Commission To Get Tough With Russia

Atomic Control Issue

Lake Success, Mar. 28.—The American-led majority of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission is prepared to reject completely Russia's year-old proposals for international atomic control.

The 11 nations of the Commission have called a meeting of their Working Committee for tomorrow. Officials reported that the majority would end all discussion of the oft-criticized Russian proposals for a world atomic control agency which would have limited powers of inspection to detect atomic violations.

The United States and eight other Commission members already have served notice during the months of discussion of the Moscow proposals that they do not consider them an adequate basis for world atomic security. They committed themselves instead to the original United States plan presented by Bernard Baruch.

The Baruch Plan, as it came to be known, has been elaborated during two years' intense and bitter debate between Russia and the Western powers in the Atomic Commission and its various Committees.

VETO-PROOF CONTROL
The American proposals call for a veto-proof world atomic control agency with broad powers to manage, supervise and, in some cases, own the world's atomic energy facilities.

The Commission would be empowered to send inspectors into any corner of the world to insure against clandestine atomic activities or conversion of nuclear fuel from peaceful uses.

The Control agency would have power to take steps early in the game to correct violations and the Security Council, with its veto nullified in atomic cases, would be required to punish offenders.

Russia has ruled out elimination of the veto and flatly opposes granting the atomic control agency powers of management, supervision or ownership.

The atomic debate opens a busy week at United Nations Headquarters. On Tuesday, the Council resumes the tangled Palestine debate and on Wednesday it opens the Czech case.—United Press.

Sweden Speeds Up Defence Measures

DOUBLING AIR FORCE

Stockholm, Mar. 28.—Faced with the recent deterioration in the international situation generally and in particular with the Soviet Union's moves to bring Finland firmly within her orbit, Sweden is taking measures to strengthen her defences with a sense of urgency.

After the recent demand of General Helge Jung, the Commander-in-Chief, for the call-up of more men, for more supplies of war materials and ammunition, and for the building of new fortifications and new airfields, M. Allan-Vogt, the Minister of Defence, has now agreed to a five-year plan for the development of the Swedish Air Force.

Under the plan, the personnel of the Air Force is to be doubled. It also provides for the doubling of the day-fighter force, and for the addition of a night-fighter wing, an attack wing and a reconnaissance squadron at a total cost of 75 million kroners a year.

The Swedish Air Force has hitherto lacked night fighter planes and pilots; but the training of such pilots has already been started—in Mosquitoes bought from Britain earlier this year.

M. Vogt confirmed that experiments with guided missiles have been going on in Sweden for some time. But he refused to give any details, although he disclosed that a special agency has been set up for coordinating the activities of all three services in this field.

While no details are known of the scope of this agency's task, its formation is taken to indicate an intensification of the research into the use of and defence against guided missiles of all kinds.

NEUTRALITY ISSUE
It is widely held here that if Sweden's defence problem is to be solved definitely, strategic considerations, involving the question of Sweden's, and, for that matter, the whole of Scandinavia's, foreign political situation, must be taken into account.

This raises the question of neutrality or adherence to one of the big power blocs—that is, in effect, the Western bloc, since only the Communists favour collaboration with Russia.

These countries are traditionally neutral, but influential bodies in the three kingdoms, especially among the Conservatives and Liberals, declare that ideologically, Scandinavia has already taken up her position at the side of the democracies.

Economically, Sweden belongs to the West, and militarily, her only chances of survival lies in securing the support of the Western powers.

These circles believe that if Scandinavia does not soon decide for herself, others will decide for her.

The Soviet Union, knowing that her timetable has been upset, has started a race against the new policy of the Western powers as defined by President Truman, Mr. Secretary of State, and Mr. Ernest Bevin. Continued Soviet expansion is by no means unlikely, they say.

POTENTIAL DANGERS
They point to three potential sources of danger:

1.—The Finnish delegation, who is in Moscow to discuss the proposed friendship and mutual assistance pact with Russia, is known to include

members who are prepared to run the risk of bringing the Finnish question to the United Nations if Moscow should prove totally unwilling to yield on any points in her proposal.

Such a step might have serious repercussions, not only for Finland alone, but also for the whole of Scandinavia.

2.—Rumours of a Russian offer to Norway of a pact similar to that proposed to Finland are persistently cropping up, in spite of repeated denials by M. Halvard Lange, the Norwegian Foreign Minister.

A Russian approach of this kind to Norway, sooner or later, would, however, seem quite likely in view of the strategic importance to Russia of Spitzbergen and Northern Norway, with its port of Narvik.

3.—Owing to the election campaign, the United States may be rendered more or less incapable of taking decisive action for eight crucial months. During this time, Russia is likely to go all out to strengthen and extend her positions in various directions, of which one may very well be Scandinavia.—Reuter.

Russia And German Unity

Berlin, Mar. 28.—The Tagesschau said editorially today that the Soviet Union is willing to support the Allied control authority for Germany if the Western Allies quit trying to split the nation.

"It is ridiculous to assume the German problem can be solved by the American or Benelux states," the paper said. "The German problem applies to all German states and can not be solved without the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland and the Eastern countries."

The editorial reviewed the whole of the Control Council statement resulting from the Russian walkout from the Control Council meeting eight days ago. It repeated again and again the Soviet and Communist charges that "American imperialists and capitalists" were behind the merger of the western zones.

Concluding it said: "Thus it is up to the Western powers whether the Allied Control authority will continue to exist or not."—United Press.

EDITORIAL

Civil Defence Problems

THE deterioration in the international situation could not more vividly be brought home to the people of Britain than by last week's House of Commons business in which it was found necessary to include a discussion on the country's civil defence—this, three years after the most disastrous war the world has ever known. Nor could Government's statement be regarded as completely satisfactory. Mr. K. G. Younger, Under-Secretary for Home Affairs, who tried to explain what the civil defence preparations amounted to, had to admit that Government was in the dilemma of trying to strike a balance between preparedness for emergency and developing a large defence system which in the end might be out of date. The problem, naturally, is trying to find effective defensive measures against atomic war weapons, and because it is impossible to devise any civil defence scheme which leaves atomic warfare out of consideration, it is clear that any complete system must affect practically every peacetime activity. The defence plan so far has advanced to the stage where it is proposed to establish a Civil Defence Committee that will include all departments concerned. Below it is the Civil Defence Joint Planning Staff centred on the Home Office and representative of all civilian and service departments. Military personnel are to receive civil defence training, and local mobile services, while part-time and voluntary at the present will, in the event of war, become whole time. These services will be based on the existing services such as fire brigades and police, while local static forces, again

voluntary for the time being, will include wardens and fireguard services. Left unanswered was the question as to what measures Government intended to take to protect the population against the effects of atomic weapons. Sir John Anderson, who first conceived garden shelters against high explosive bombs, argued that as regards blast, there is not much difference between the explosion of an atomic or any other type of bomb, and for this reason he urged Government to include the provision of shelters in its defence programme. Blast, however, is possibly the least dangerous aspect of the atomic weapons now being developed. Radiation is an obvious problem, and just what constitutes the proper attitude to contamination, only the scientists, perhaps, have at the moment, any idea. Sir John Anderson suggests a simple type of detector, which would require no specialised knowledge of their use, to register radiation, and the provision of suitable footwear and gloves for occupants of shelters who could afterwards come out into the affected area in safety. If the solution to this problem of protection against atomic warfare is as easy as that, the British Government should not hesitate to develop a comprehensive programme on such lines, but as the Government spokesmen indicated, atomic war weapons are now developing in such variety, that any large-scale defence system of today may become outmoded and futile tomorrow. The tragedy of all this is that Britain, who should be concentrating on nothing but economic and social recovery, has to spend so much time preparing against another war.

Seven Months' Study Of Australia's Unknown Territory

Sydney, Mar. 28.—An expedition, sponsored by the American National Geographic Society, the Smithsonian Institute of Washington and the Australian Department of Information, is to spend the next six or seven months in Arnhem Land, in Australia's Northern Territory, studying the aborigines and animal, bird, insect, plant and marine life there.

The expedition, which includes one woman, is led by Mr. C. P. Mountford, ethnologist and director of films of the Australian Department of Information. Arriving in Arnhem Land early in April, it will stay until driven out by the "wet" season, about November. It is the outcome of a series of scientific lectures given by Mr. Mountford in the United States, and is composed of Australians and Americans.

The expedition is described as one of the best equipped ever to set out in Australia. The Americans brought nearly seven tons of equipment with them.

One phase of the work, Mr. Mountford said, would be the recording of aboriginal music on a wire recorder.

"My intention is to record the songs of these primitive people before they die out," he said. "Just enough of the aborigines' ceremonial dances and personal songs have been recorded in the past to indicate that a wide and interesting field exists in this direction."

Dr. Frank Setzler, deputy leader of the party, who is head curator of the Department of Anthropology, the Smithsonian Institute, said that the contrast between the fauna of

the Old World and the New World is so marked that he could not help feeling that whatever results were obtained they would certainly be a contribution to the scientific world in America.

"I want to try to determine the possibility for prehistoric research in the Arnhem Land area," he added. "I shall search for traces of contacts made by the Malays and perhaps the Chinese in the 15th and 16th centuries, which we know existed in Arnhem Land."

The Arnhem Land Reserve, proclaimed in the 1930s, covers 31,200 square miles. Much of the inland country is rugged and stony, broken by deep ravines and river gorges, and dry inhospitable plains. Most of the native population is found in the fertile strip along the coast.—Reuter.

(Continued on Page 4)

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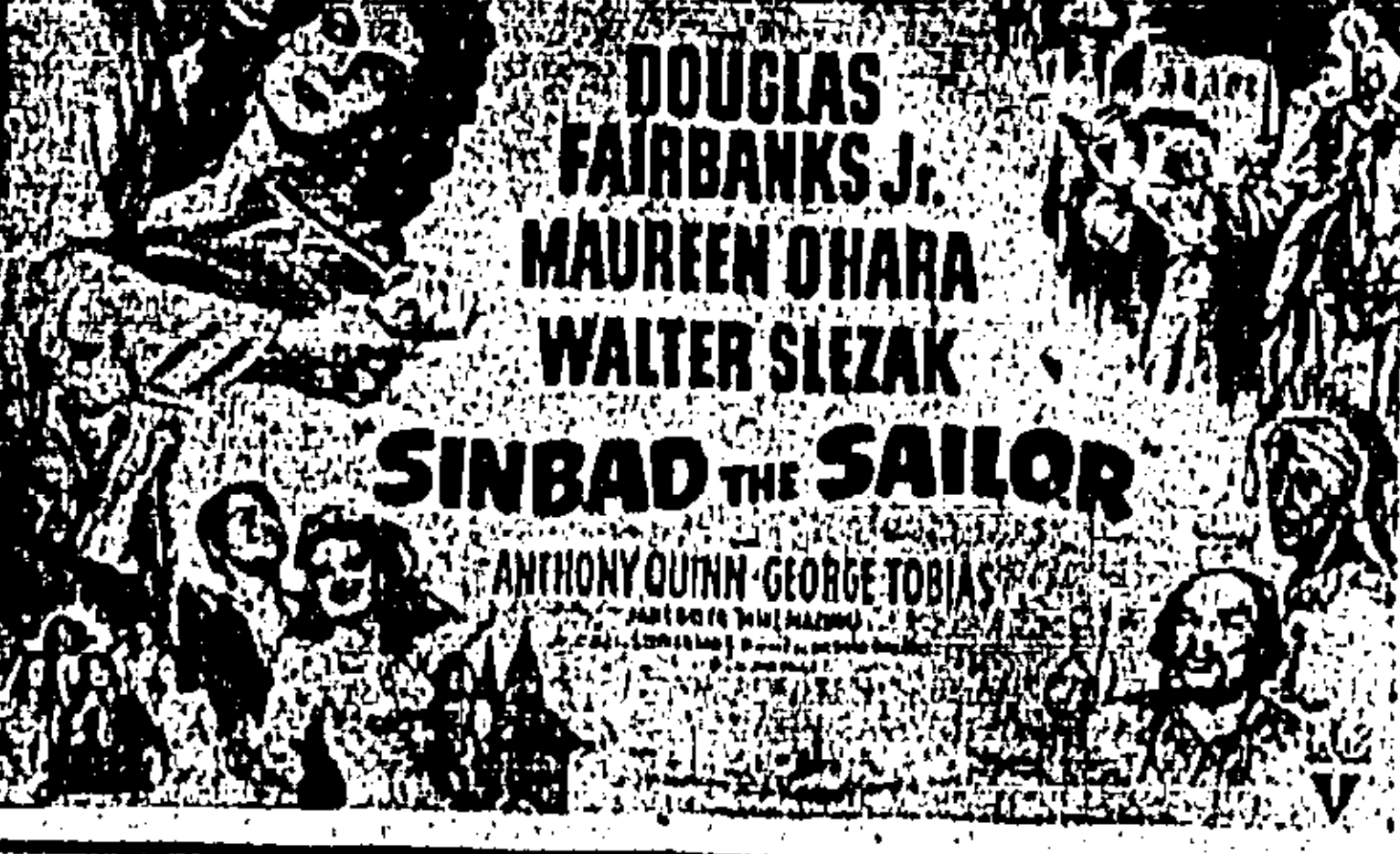
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America holds her breath

NEW YORK

THE BAROMETER IS SET AT 'SCARE'

by C. V. R. THOMPSON

I TOOK a cab the other day to see someone off in the Queen Mary. "Queen Mary? O.K., doc," said the driver, cheerfully, and then he added: "Guess this is her last trip, eh, doc?"

"Last trip!" I exclaimed. "Yeah, doc," he replied. "Next trip they say she's going out full of American boys again."

From the way many Americans have been talking since the Communist coup in Czechoslovakia this fanciful story could very well be true.

Certainly America, not yet accustomed to the rigours of being a world boss, has the worst attack of warphobia yet. Nor can you quite blame the American people for being scared of another war.

Not if you listen to the radio and hear Walter Winchell with an audience of 25,000,000 say this: "Top American military men are grimly saying that we have got to do one of two things: either take Mr Stalin to Hiroshima, or take Hiroshima to Mr Stalin."

Nor if you read a national news weekly like Time, which says: "A fifth of the world's people are involved in war. No place from the Congo to Spitzbergen is safe. Nobody is secure."

Not if you subscribe to a responsible newspaper like the New York Herald-Tribune, and find its experts advising Washington to adopt the slogan: "Thus far and no further."

WHO DO the Americans think is going to start the war everyone is talking about?

I CANNOT find out. Not the Russians, presumably, for everyone—including the Russians—agrees that the Russians are not ready for war. From past experience, I cannot see Congress sanctioning a war against Russia for Greece, Turkey, Italy, or even Britain. Especially when they will not sanction troops for Palestine, and in an election year at that.

What Washington is really frightened of, as best I can discover, is that a war might break out almost accidentally while the Russians and Americans are making faces at each other.

That should be remembered in digesting all the news from America—whether it concerns a new American airfield in the Mediterranean area or the arrest of a Communist in the two and sixpennies at the opera house.

WOULD YOU say that the majority opinion is that Britain is bust?

IN Washington there is a belief that there will always be an England. I telephoned a dozen leading lights in Congress to find out the majority opinion. Typical one from Senator Arthur Vandenberg:—

"I don't think England is going bust, and I don't think this country will let her go bust; we know she will recover—we don't feed dead horses."

That is not necessarily the American attitude. In New York, for example, the Zionists would have America believe that we are carbon copies of Hitler. In parts of Wall Street there are big business men who would almost like to see Britain go bust to prove to Americans that Socialism does not pay.

WASHINGTON

GENERALS BEGIN TURNING ON THE HEAT . . .

by R. M. MacCOLL

STANDING in the shadows behind the President are the generals. They have long been absolutely convinced that conscription must be reintroduced.

In the first dreamy months after Nagasaki everyone talked about "the push-button war." Those days are long gone. Now the emphasis by the military is on manpower once more.

In mid-March came the turning point. Defence Secretary James Forrestal went to a top secret conference in Florida with Secretary of Air Stuart Symington, Secretary of Army Kenneth Royall, Secretary of Navy John Sullivan, and the chiefs of staff.

Forrestal went to Washington from that conference and told Truman. "The draft must come back—and fast." Then there is General Omar Bradley, who has succeeded Eisenhower as Chief of Staff. He wrote such an outstanding speech on foreign affairs, delivered to the Overseas Press Club, that when he sent it to the White House for routine clearance, Truman's advisers said it was so good it ought to be delivered by Truman himself.

So parts of Bradley were heard in Truman's speech.

FRICION

The State and War Departments do not, unfortunately, get along well together. Although so recently himself a general, Secretary of State Marshall knew nothing of Truman's joint Congress plans when he issued the third of his own grave warnings.

The State Department's policy planning board is terribly worried about the Italian elections. They

In parts of the Middle West there are some who write us off as helpless beggars who will go on begging until we are turned down.

But in America, such minority opinions seldom prevail in the long run.

This applies equally to the statements of Henry Wallace. He is running for President as an independent dedicated to a foreign policy exactly opposite to President Truman's and especially in so far as Russia is concerned.

Americans certainly will not elect Wallace and probably will not elect Truman this November. The man they will elect is among these and I give their form from a purely British point of view in brackets:—Senator Robert Taft (only fair because he thinks we can still go back to 1938); Governor Tom Dewey (good according to Gallup Poll indications); Harold Stassen (first-class in exercise centers); General Douglas MacArthur (his "owners" are the Britain-baiting Chicago Tribune and Hearst newspapers); Senator Arthur Vandenberg (the best chance yet).

BUT amid all the stresses of the coming election one factor still dominates everything: Foreign affairs and the whispers of war.

Is it that the American people are still ill-informed or, if you like, get their information from hysterical sources? I say you can't really blame Winchell, Time magazine, or the New York Herald-Tribune. All they are doing is to pass on to the public what Washington is passing on to them.

PAGE TWO

presents a profile of America since the 'special message' of Pros. Truman



"Take that down and burn it! I always know the British would come to their senses!"

TRAINING FOR CITIZENSHIP

BY DR. GEORGE GRETTON

THE recent visit of Princess Elizabeth to a juvenile court in London drew attention to an important aspect of Britain's educational system. The treatment given to young delinquents in Britain is based on some decades of social thinking and experience, and it is a far cry from the old-fashioned attitude of merely punishing offences. The underlying principle is recognition of the need to help, guide and reform young offenders according to the latest developments in psychology.

The courts are closely associated with a network of child guidance clinics where psychologically maladjusted children are dealt with and treated, and the whole system is far more a part of the national educational system than of the judiciary.

NATION-WIDE SYSTEM

Britain's 1944 Educational Act represents the fruit of three-quarters of a century of social and educational thinking, and it is based on providing universal education in a sense—that is, the right sort of education, not only for ordinary normal children, but for all those who cannot benefit fully from the standard training given to normal children. It is recognised that although a big majority of children will be catered for by normal schools of various types, there will remain a small minority of children who for one reason or another need special treatment.

In a purely mechanistic or materialist civilisation it might be urged that all resources of education should be concentrated on the normal and intelligent children, and handicapped ones written off as a loss to the community. This is not the British view. A Ministry of Education booklet on this subject states: "From the Christian standpoint, we believe in the worth of every human soul; from the democratic in the opportunity of education for everyone; from the national in the value of every child as a potential member of the community." On this basis, Britain has built up a complex and flexible nation-wide system to provide special education treatment for all those who need it.

The morally handicapped child, who is psychologically maladjusted, is dealt with at child guidance centres; serious cases, in which actual legal offences are committed, come to the juvenile courts where suitable treatment is decided on, and carried out at guidance clinics, approved schools or elsewhere. But there are also physically and mentally handicapped children. They may be defective in sight or hearing, malformed or crippled, suffering from some organic disease such as diabetes or epilepsy, or they may be below a mental standard suitable for normal teaching methods.

SUB-NORMAL CHILDREN

Incidentally, we no longer speak of "mentally deficient" children since the big volume of work on this subject done over the past 50 or 40 years has shown that only a very small percentage of sub-normal children are incapable of being trained to normality—or at least to a point where they can earn their living and take their place in the community as responsible and self-reliant members.

And the same applies to the vast majority of physically handicapped children. The numbers concerned are relatively small. It is estimated that they vary from about 0.2 per 1,000 in the case of blind and epileptic children up to from 5 to 8 per 1,000 physically handicapped and as many as 10 percent who are educationally subnormal—that is, who need special teaching methods of one kind or another.

IN the case of serious defects such as blindness or physical deformity, there is no difficulty about diagnosis, but many other cases are difficult to detect. What is regarded as ordinary dullness or even bad conduct may in fact be the result of some slight physical, mental or psychological defect such as partial deafness or muscular maladjustment affecting speech. It is, therefore, the duty of the teacher, in co-operation with the school's medical officer, to have every suspected case examined at the earliest possible age—frequently it is possible to remedy the defect completely if an operation or other treatment can be performed at an early age—and modern advances in orthopedic surgery have enormously reduced the incidence of crippling defects. The education authority is also obliged to have any child examined (above the age of two years) on request from a parent.

It is decided that the case requires not merely medical treatment but special educational treatment. This is provided in various ways. In the case of blind and deaf children, since the numbers involved are so small to make a local school, in only one area practicable, these children are normally accommodated in boarding schools, where they are taught by methods which circumvent their handicap.

(Continued on Page 3)

BY THE WAY

by Beachcomber

IPHIGENIA, having been knocked off her feet again, Mr Colin Velvete began to think that perhaps classical ballet did not really suit the style of the Persians. But before he could tell them this, they stood before him in a row, scowling furiously.

"We finish this," announced Kazbulah. "Too many women and men banging us, ho yes. We go." "I shall sue you for breach of contract, definitely," said Velvete. "Sow us what everything you like," retorted Ashura. "We have not contact, and our breeches is our own wear." "Do you want to go to court about it?" asked Velvete. "Bookin'hem Palace, if you please, yes," said Rizamughan with dignity.

Strained relations

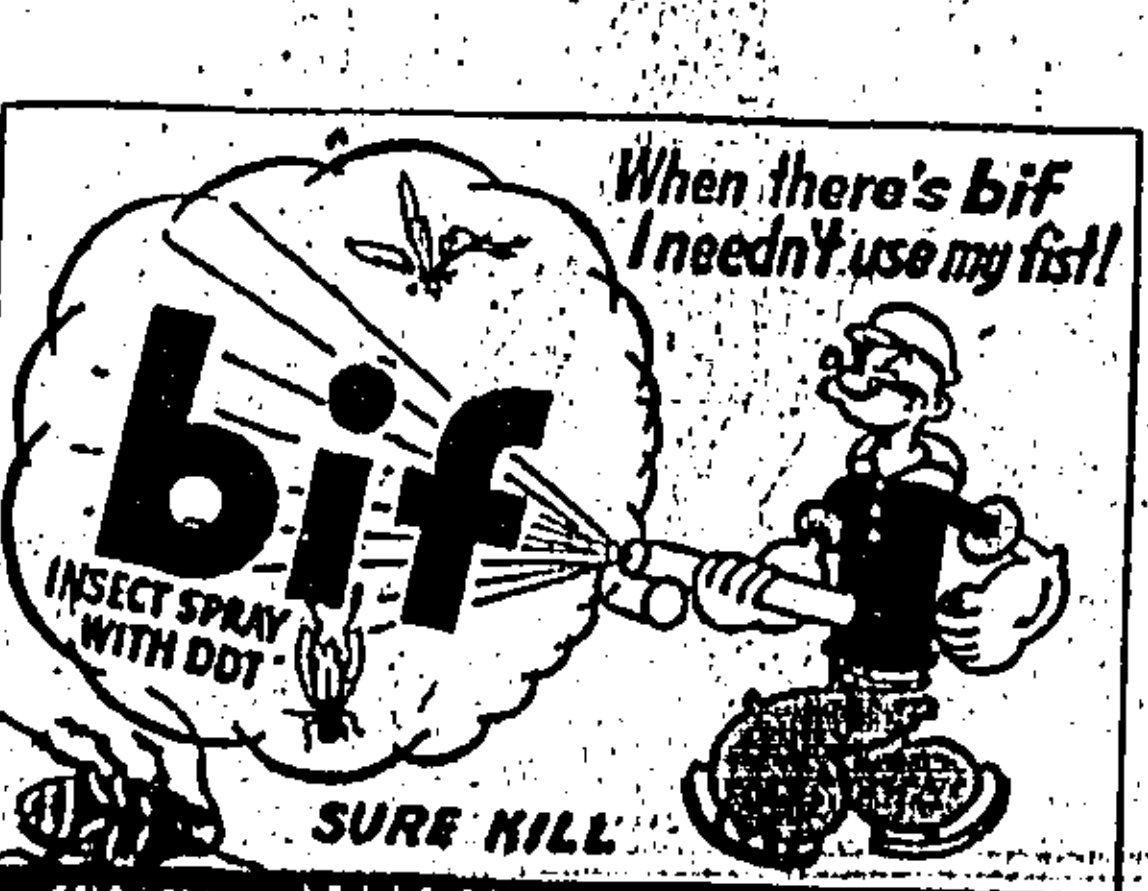
"YOU will be tried!" continued Velvete. "We have tried," said Ashura. "But too much dan-

cing about getting upon hour ner's, ho yes." "I turn my head," said Rizamughan, "to see the booterly shot by the hooper, but I honly see a pooshing each other over the slige, and Holfugania halmost kicking Kazbulah on the nose." "And one gentleman says to us," said Rizamughan, "Hl say, you hov the gudness to take your berlasted plonk hout of my way." So I kick his onkig. "It's all very unfortunate," said Velvete. "You don't seem to fit in, actually." "Ho-ha," cried Ashura. "You try to come into our nice books by telling ho yes. You try to hawk favours with us."

Getting there

SMILING her way to prosperity, a woman M.P. said the other day, "This is over-the-hill-with-a-smile plan is splendid. We must tell the world—and each other—that we are doing everything we are doing seem so perfectly glorious, especially if we tell everyone what we think we ought to tell each other about it all. I mean. We must also get the world to tell us what we are doing, and then we can tell each other what the world says we are doing."

NANCY The Evidence



By Ernie Bushmiller

SOLE AGENTS: NAN KANG CO., UNION BLDG., H.K.

Women

BEAUTY ARTS

By LOIS LEEDS



Posed for Lois Leeds.

Beautiful hair leads the way to charm!

THE EGG AND YOU!

An egg shampoo does wonders in improving the condition of dry hair. Add one egg to a cupful of soapless shampoo and rub the mixture into the scalp. Wrap the hair in hot towels. Leave on for about an hour, then remove towels and massage the scalp. Wrap your head in hot towels again and leave on for five minutes. Remove towels and massage the scalp again.

Now, wet the hair with lukewarm water and use half of your shampoo solution, working it into the scalp. Use cool or lukewarm water for thorough rinsing, otherwise the egg might curdle. After rinsing, repeat the whole process, using the other half of the egg shampoo solution. Finish with a lukewarm rinse and gentle drying with warm towels.

Massage a tiny bit of colourless special ointment into the scalp. Brush, comb and "set" the hair, using a rattail comb for curls and waves.

This home treatment is a real brightener-upper for faded, over-bleached or streaky hair. Remember, however, that this process will not work unless you use a liquid soapless shampoo because a soapless

shampoo will rinse out in lukewarm water, which is required. If you have been having your hair bleached or dyed, think well before you decide to discontinue this. The growing-out stage is very hard to take, but you can wear a wrapped turban until the natural colour has returned.

And don't forget your daily brushing and the application of a little ointment every now and then.

Youthful Dance Dress

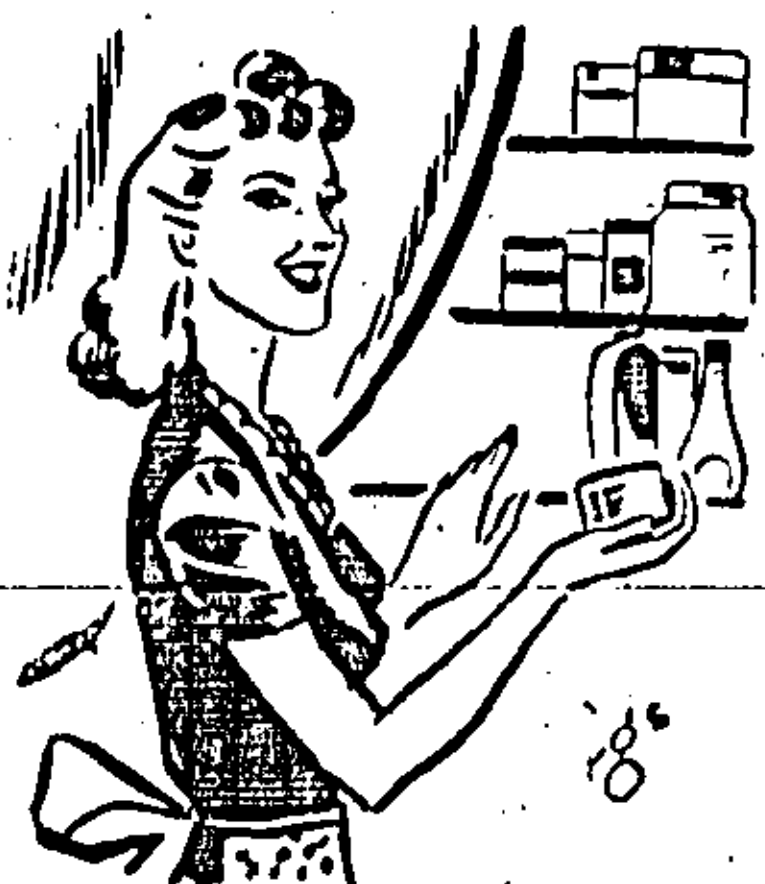


Picture frock of white organdie.

DEPICTED TODAY is a delightful dance dress designed for a young girl, a charming choice for that most important of events, her first real dance. It is a picture dress of white organdie with interesting detail. It has cut-out and appliqued flower motifs outlining the round neckline, forming two bands on the skirt. The bottom flange of the skirt is double puffed. The self sash is lined in pale blue and ties in back in a bow.

Minute Mickey

GABRIELLE



No cosmetic "closes" the pores! Certain astringent creams, often called "pore" creams, cause the pores to become more active through increased circulation. Other astringents also perform this service. They aid in ridding the skin of excess oil. Cosmetics, properly selected, do much to clear up an oily condition but you must follow directions carefully.

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"Wake him up, it's time to start—he can finish his nap in the movies!"

Taiwan Production Up Under Wei Tao-ming; Inflation Said Curbed

By FRED HAMPSON

Taipei, Mar. 27.—Governor Wei Tao-ming's answer to unrest in Taiwan has been acceleration of the island's economy. Since the former Chinese Ambassador to the United States took over on Taiwan from ex-Warlord Chen Yi almost a year ago, industry, agriculture and trade have increased. In some cases the increase has been sensational.

Wei, in an interview with The Associated Press, dodged discussion of the uprisings of last winter which ended in the "blood bath." But impressions gained from other sources indicated that Chen Yi attempted a quick exploitation job of the island. This, coupled with the postwar dislocation of industry, provoked riots which finally were put down by force at a death toll estimated in some quarters at 5,000.

The Taiwanese haven't forgotten the "blood bath," which hasn't made Wei's job any easier. But Wei proceeded on the proposition that if he could break the reconstruction and rehabilitation log-jam he would be getting at the core of the trouble.

Appears Succeeding

He appears to be succeeding. Rice production has reached a million tons a year, a boost of 200,000 tons over last year. If the provincial government can get sufficient fertilizer on the world market this could

essentially be doubled. But that is out of the question. They lack, first, the foreign exchange and, second, a sufficient allotment. Fertilizer is scarce and Taiwan can get only a share.

However, Wei is reasonably sure that he can have rice production at 1,500,000 tons annually by autumn. Sugar production is now at 300,000 tons annually. Typhoon damage cut it 50,000 last year. Wei thinks he can boost it to 450,000 tons this year and hopes for 500,000.

Prewar sugar production topped a million tons. But the world sugar market is such that it may be wise to try to peg the production at half a million tons for the present and put greater emphasis on rice. A cane field produces one crop every 14 to 18 months. In the same period a rice farmer gets three crops and the need for rice is greater to China.

Coal Production

Coal production is now 140,000 tons a month or 1,680,000 tons annually, which just about equals prewar average production. Of this 30,000 goes to the island's railroads, 70,000 to the island's factories, leaving 40,000 tons a month for exportation to China—mainly Shanghai.

By the end of this year, Wei is almost sure coal production will reach 2,000,000 tons annually. It has been desperately hard to get coal production up. Mine machinery is extremely difficult to obtain and there has been constant pressure to divert more coal to the mainland than would be economically sound.

There are still big problems ahead. Demand from the mainland increases faster than production. At the same time more island factories are getting into production and the island's needs go up.

Railway Needs

Fortunately the island's railway coal needs have stayed put at 30,000 tons a year.

Criticism has been levelled at the provincial government for letting transportation facilities run down.

Wei thinks it isn't entirely fair. "When the Japanese turned the railways over to us, they said they would run three months' worth of placements. We have managed to run them more than two years without major replacements. I hope new rolling stock becomes available soon."

The burden on the rail system will become much heavier. Bomb damage has been a tremendous handicap in the reconstruction job. Almost everything on this island was a bomb target in 1944 and 1945. The Taiwan Aluminium Mill is a prime example.

Plant Bombed

The plant, comprising three aluminium units, was bombed to smithereens. It was impossible to obtain new machinery. So they cannibalised two units to get one unit operating and are now producing 4,000 tons a year.

I visited that mill and it is not much exaggeration to call that job a miracle.

The Reynolds aluminium people of the United States are seeking an arrangement whereby, under a share-of-manufacture plan, they can take over reconstruction and expansion of the plant. Wei thinks the project will go through and aluminium production will reach 20,000 tons annually in a year or so.

"Reynolds could get machinery faster and faster than we could," commented Wei.

However, even if the Reynolds deal does not go through, the Chinese will be able to increase to 8,000 tons this year.

Paper production, including a type of roofing paper, is nearing 1,000 tons monthly, of which in January 100 tons was newsprint.

Production has been absorbed on the island, but an exportable surplus is in sight.

Inflation is not even remotely comparable to that in China Proper.

TRAINING FOR CITIZENSHIP

(Continued from Page 2)

There are also special boarding schools for educationally subnormal children, who form a much larger class, but the modern tendency is to accommodate all but the most retarded cases either in special local day schools or in special classes in ordinary schools. It is the essence of the modern attitude that a very big proportion of backward children can be brought to normal standards by special educational treatment. In country areas, of course, the boarding school is the main instrument since there will not be a big enough population in any one locality to justify a special day school.

The results achieved have been remarkable. By the use of special teaching methods, educational psychology, speech therapy and so on, it has been found possible to reach completely normal educational results with children who a few generations ago would have been classified as mentally deficient and left to their own unhappy devices. Today in Britain, it is true to say that education is universal, in the sense that no child whatever his handicap is left out of the national system of training for citizenship.

PHOTO UPSET HIS DIVORCE

When Stanley Balicki of Chicago saw a newspaper picture of his wife during the hearing of his case for divorce, he realised he was making a terrible mistake.

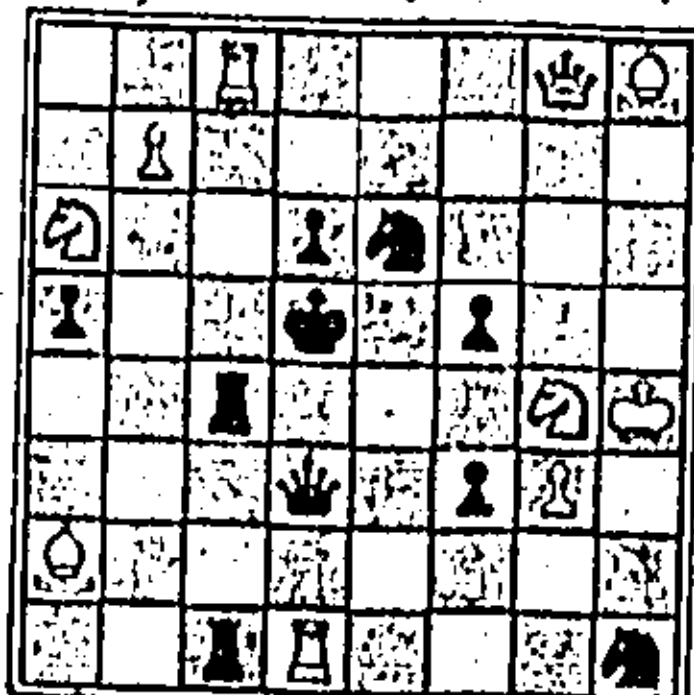
He went to the court on the final day of the hearing and said: "I saw Evelyn's picture in the paper, your Honour."

"She's really a gorgeous chick and I realise I love her deeply." Happily reunited by Balicki's new declaration of love, the pair walked out arm in arm, their marriage as firmly cemented as ever.

Social Welfare Vigilance

The Singapore Social Welfare Department has cracked down on the immigration of young Chinese girls, says Associated Press. Half a dozen investigators will be hired to check each case. They will pay surprise visits on young Chinese women and girls suspected of entering the country illegally. Adoption cases will be particularly studied. The objects to stop child slavery and ill-treatment.—Associated Press.

CHESS PROBLEM

By J. B. SANTIAGO
(BCF Tourney 54)
Black, 10 pieces.

White, 10 pieces.
White to play and mate in two.
Solution to Saturday's problem:

1. Kt-B5. 1... K x Kt. 2. P-B4. 2... K-K4. 3. P-K3. 3... Kt x BP. 4. Q x Kt. 4... Kt-B5. 5. Kt-B5. 5... Kt-B5. 6. Q x Kt. 6... Kt-B5. 7. Q x Kt. 7... Kt-B5. 8. Q x Kt. 8... Kt-B5. 9. Q x Kt. 9... Kt-B5. 10. Q x Kt. 10... Kt-B5. 11. Q x Kt. 11... Kt-B5. 12. Q x Kt. 12... Kt-B5. 13. Q x Kt. 13... Kt-B5. 14. Q x Kt. 14... Kt-B5. 15. Q x Kt. 15... Kt-B5. 16. Q x Kt. 16... Kt-B5. 17. Q x Kt. 17... Kt-B5. 18. Q x Kt. 18... Kt-B5. 19. Q x Kt. 19... Kt-B5. 20. Q x Kt. 20... Kt-B5. 21. Q x Kt. 21... Kt-B5. 22. Q x Kt. 22... Kt-B5. 23. Q x Kt. 23... Kt-B5. 24. Q x Kt. 24... Kt-B5. 25. Q x Kt. 25... Kt-B5. 26. Q x Kt. 26... Kt-B5. 27. Q x Kt. 27... Kt-B5. 28. Q x Kt. 28... Kt-B5. 29. Q x Kt. 29... Kt-B5. 30. Q x Kt. 30... Kt-B5. 31. Q x Kt. 31... Kt-B5. 32. Q x Kt. 32... Kt-B5. 33. Q x Kt. 33... Kt-B5. 34. Q x Kt. 34... Kt-B5. 35. Q x Kt. 35... Kt-B5. 36. Q x Kt. 36... Kt-B5. 37. Q x Kt. 37... Kt-B5. 38. Q x Kt. 38... Kt-B5. 39. Q x Kt. 39... Kt-B5. 40. Q x Kt. 40... Kt-B5. 41. Q x Kt. 41... 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Kt-B5. 379. Q x Kt. 379... Kt-B5. 380. Q x Kt. 380... Kt-B5. 381. Q x Kt. 381... Kt-B5. 382. Q x Kt. 382... Kt-B5. 383. Q x Kt. 383... Kt-B5. 384. Q x Kt. 384... Kt-B5. 385. Q x Kt. 385... Kt-B5. 386. Q x Kt. 386... Kt-B5. 387. Q x Kt. 387... Kt-B5. 388. Q x Kt. 388... Kt-B5. 389. Q x Kt. 389... Kt-B5. 390. Q x Kt. 390... Kt-B5. 391. Q x Kt. 391... Kt-B5. 392. Q x Kt. 392... Kt-B5. 393. Q x Kt. 393... Kt-B5. 394. Q x Kt. 394... Kt-B5. 395. Q x Kt. 3

